ESTABLISHED 1784.
Oldest Daily Newspaper in the United States and Best Advertising Medium in Northern Virginia.

Alexandria Gazette

For this section—Fair tonight and Friday, little change in temperature.

VOL. CXXXIV—No. 187 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918 PRICE ONE CENT.

Library of Congress

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Mrs. Alexander Kaufmann and son Joseph are the guests of friends in Fairfax county.

Mrs. R. Blumenfeld and daughter, Rose, are spending some weeks at Riverton, Va.

Mrs. Charles R. Riker has received word of the safe arrival overseas of her husband, Sergt. Charles R. Riker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson have received word from their son, Sergt. William C. Robinson, that he has arrived safely overseas.

Clinton E. Sutherland, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sutherland, who recently arrived in France, has been promoted to Corporal in Headquarters Company No. 116, U. S. Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Steuart Bayliss and Miss Lillian Allen, this city, are visiting their father, Mr. W. E. Allen, Ridgeton, N. J. They also will visit Asbury Park and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Jennie W. Hopkins and others have sold to the General Realty Company house and lot 1411 King street. A deed of conveyance was recorded today.

The commissioners of election held a meeting today in the office of N. S. Greenaway, clerk of the courts, and canvassed the vote cast in Tuesday's primary, which was found to be correct.

Thirty eight ladies of the Camp Community Dancing Club chaperoned by Mrs. Moore, wife of Major S. B. Moore and Miss Cora Cochran Monday night went to Occoquan and enjoyed dancing.

The funeral of Thomas P. Bayne took place this morning at 9:30 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic Church. Services were conducted by the Rev. L. F. Kelly, assistant pastor of that church. Burial was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

The committee in charge of the lawn fete which will be given tonight on the lawn at the northwest corner of Washington and Queen streets, held a meeting last night and completed final plans for the affair. The fete will be repeated tomorrow and Saturday night. Persons who have promised cakes and fancy articles for the affair are requested to leave them at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Greene, 305 North Washington street.

131 SHIPS LAUNCHED.

United States Board Smashes all Records With Four Vessels for Every Day.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Smashing all records, the United States Shipping Board has turned out 131 vessels since July 1.

During the month "quantity production" was carried on at the rate of four ships for every calendar day. They registered a total dead weight tonnage of 631,944. Eight ships have slid down the ways in the last five days, adding 52,600 tons to the total.

Among the last eight ships to be launched were the gigantic Invincible, the 12,000-ton ship, from the yards of the Bethlehem, Shipbuilding Corporation at Alameda, Cal., and Hog Island's first contribution to the winning of the war, the Quistconck, of 7,700 tons. The other large vessel credited to August production is the 11,600-ton Derfield, which was built at the Sun Shipbuilding Company's plant, Chester, Pa.

The American yards also set another record. They produced in July more tonnage than all yards have built in any previous 12 months.

Forty-one vessels were completed and placed in service during the last month and two have since been commissioned. This figure does not include two steel bottoms which were built and placed in service from Japanese shipbuilding plants.

The grand total of ships placed in service since July 1 adds approximately 280,000 dead weight tops to America's merchant marine.

Potomac Fish Co. will have on sale tomorrow and balance of week fresh Jersey trout, Norfolk trout, butter fish, red fin crakers, hard-shell crabs and crab meat. Potomac Fish Co., C. H. Zimmerman, Prop. Phone 198.

FORCE ENEMY BACK

Franco-American Troops Thrown Across the River Vesle.

On the French Front in France, Aug. 8.—Franco-American forces were thrown across the Vesle river Tuesday evening and forced the enemy back. The crossing was effected to the east of Braisne. The enemy was attacked there and 100 prisoners were taken.

Shortly afterward the Germans launched a counter-attack with a heavy artillery barrage, but could not disclose the Allies, who stuck to the positions they had won.

The enemy appears to have strong forces in this neighborhood.

On the remainder of the front there was comparative calm, except for artillery fire.

London, Aug. 8.—General Mangin's army operating on the westerly side of the Vesle front has thrown out patrols which are busying themselves reconnoitering the Aisne, Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports. The intentions of the Germans regarding the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured, he continues. The position is strongly protected on the east flank and if carried only from the west the allies, would be under an uncomfortable fire from the German guns across the Aisne.

A certain amount of delay is therefore possible, the correspondent adds, even though the enemy does not intend to make his final stand on the Vesle front.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 8.—General Mangin, who was in direct command of the Allied forces in the drive against the German right flank south of Soissons, has issued an order of the day, thanking the American troops for their brilliant participation in the battle which caused the German retreat between the Maren and the Aisne.

NEW HUN PEACE TERMS.

Will Keep Belgium Until Allies do Certain Things Hertling Tells Reichstag.

Berne, Aug. 8.—Replying to questions from members of the Right in the Reichstag recenlty, Chancellor von Hertling declared that Germany intends to keep Belgium until the Allies fulfill certain conditions, including the payment of indemnities and re-establishment of Germany and Austria as before the war.

Germany also demands the advantages obtained through the Russian Roumanian peace treaties, according to advices received here.

The new peace conditions laid down by Von Hertling were as follows:

Recognition of Germany's integrity as before the war.

Renunciation of all claim to Alsace-Lorraine by France.

Restoration of German colonies, or their equivalent.

Recognition of Austria-Hungary's integrity as before the war, plus territorial and economic advantages obtained through the Bucharest peace.

Recognition of the Brest-Litovsk peace.

Recognition of Courland, Lithuania, Esthonia and Livonia as included in Germany's sphere of influence.

Payment of indemnities to Germany by the Allies.

Recognition of Germany's solution of the Polish question.

Liberty of the seas.

Renunciation by the Allies of every form of boycott against Germany after the war.

Renunciation of Italy's claims regarding the Adriatic.

WILLING TO REDUCE WEIGHT TO JOIN THE MARINES

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—A pound of flesh a day for fifteen days will be the sacrifice made to his country by Jack Charles Read, of this city.

Read attempted to enlist in the U. S. Marines here, but was told that he was fifteen pounds overweight.

He imediately declared that he would remove the fifteen pounds of fatty sugstance within fifteen days by taking a special course in dieting and exercises prescribed by his physician and would then re-appear at the Marine Corps recruiting station.

"Shylock didn't have a thing on the Marines," declared Read. "He only wanted one pound of flesh—these fellows want fifteen. Gee, it's tough to be a fat man."

VICTORY ON MARNE.

Far Greater in Destructiveness Than Previously Reported.

Washington, Aug. 8.—As the work of salvaging the great amount of booty taken by the Franco-American forces progresses, reports of a preliminary nature indicate that the victory on the Marne is far greater in its destructiveness than at first appeared possible.

A statement from Andre Tardieu, director of the French War Ministry's relations with America, received here yesterday relates that since July 4 the German army's morale has suffered greatly, that 100 German divisions have for the most part been worn out by the bitter assaults of the allies and that Gen. Mangin's army alone, operating on the western side of the battle ront took 500 heavy field cannon, and 500 trench guns of every caliber.

"The booty is being tallied. I do not possess the total yet, but the army of Gen. Mangin has taken more than 500 heavy guns and field guns and more than 500 trench guns of every caliber. In the neighborhood of Soissons we found intact an ammunition depot which contained 300,000 shells for guns in use by the Allies these shells having fallen into the hands of the Germans during the recent drive across the Aisne. There were also 150,000 shells for use in the German 77 cm. field guns and nearly 100,000 shells for German heavy guns. In a word, it is a great success.

"The German morale seems shattered. Since July 14 up to now, it has engaged 100 German divisions, of which the greater part are worn out.

"Prisoners' report quarrels among the Bavarians.

"The inhabitants of Oulchy-le-Chateau reported having seen the Germans leave in column formation, shouting 'Nach Berlin' ('On to Berlin'), and in Soissons only three very old inhabitants remained. The desperate efforts of the Germans to drag them along with them prove their anxiety at leaving behind any source of information. For the same reason they took away all their dead.

LEE C. HUMPHRIES DIES IN WASHINGTON.

Lee C. Humphries, fifty-seven years old, a former resident, died yesterday afternoon at Blue Plains, D. C. Five daughters and one son survive him. The body was brought here this afternoon nad taken to the residence of his son, 320 Commerce street. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

INLAND CITIES GET FISH TO REDUCE MEAT CONSUMPTION

Washington, Aug. 8.—Two hundred thousand pounds of fine fish have been supplied to housewives in Nashville, Louisville and Indianapolis through the co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the U. S. Food Administration. Regular weekly shipments of carload lots are being made to these three inland cities from points on the Gulf of Mexico in order to encourage the use of less meat by an increased consumption of fish. An agent of the Department of Agriculture is working with the Railroad Administration in handling the transportation, and the distribution is under the direction of state and city food administrators in co-operation with the Bureau of Fisheries.

Catholic Sisters Offered as Nurses.

New York, Aug. 8.—Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, of Rockford, Ill., has offered to Surgeon General Gorgas, at Washington, the services of the sisters of the Catholic Church for work as nurses, either in this country or abroad. Also, Catholic hospitals throughout the country are offered for the care of wounded. Plans are being discussed at conferences which are being held daily at the Catholic Club, West Fifty-ninth street, Bishop Muldoon said:

"We will send as many of the sisters as can be spared. Whether they go to Europe or not will depend on their own choice."

With Bishop Muldoon at yesterday's conference were Bishop Hays, chaplain-general of the army, and Bishop Brumgoole, of Philadelphia. Others of the Catholic clergy were also present.

Fish Day Tomorrow—Large and medium Jersey trout, large butter fish. Sanitary Fish Market, City Market. Phone 735. Open until 5 p. m.

ARMY 5,000,000 STRONG

General Marsh Says the Nation Will Use All Available Men From 18 to 45 to Win War—Speed is First Requisite.

In urging enactment of the administration man-power bill extending draft ages to from 18 to 45 years, General March told the Senate Military Committee yesterday that the War Department plans an army of approximately 5,000,000 men, to be raised as soon as possible. While realizing the importance of the measure, General March said he did not believe it necessary to recall Congress before the present recess expires on August 24, providing the bill could be reported at that time.

About July 30, General March said the United States reached a decision to enlarge its military program to carry out the policies agreed upon at the recent inter-allied conference at Paris to speed up prosecution of the war and bring it to an early conclusion. The chief of staff entered into a general discussion of the entire subject and the necessity for amending the present law. Much of his statement, given to the committee behind closed doors, was supplementary to that of Provost Marshal General Crowder Tuesday.

Questioned by Senators regarding the apparent "change of front" of the War Department in its war program, General March told of the government's decision in accord with the Paris conference. For the new program Secretary Baker and other officials concluded that there must be an extension of the draft ages, he said.

While about 3,000,000 men are now under arms, army officials think there should be aproximately 5,000,000 men at home and in France. In order not to disturb the present draft system and to avoid calling men who had been given exemption, extension of the draft ages is necessary. General March said the shipment of men overseas would be continued according to the program now in effect for the present.

From General March's testimony and other information received the committee has gained the impression that while all men betwen the ages of 18 and 45 would be subject to military duty under the new law, it is proposed that those between 18 and 20 years of age shall be kept in this county until the last. Upon the suggestion of Senator Wadsworth that the draft system be extended to the navy, Senator Chamberlain announced that either Secretary Daniels or Admiral Benson would be asked to appear tomorrow before the committee to discuss the advisability of the subject.

Amusements

GRAND—"A Dughter of the Sea," in which Muriel Ostriche will be seen at the Grand, tells a thrilling story in which the difficulties of a loving young couple, the girl the inferior of her level from a social standpoint, is unfolded in a gripping manner. Muriel Ostriche, as Margot, a fisher girl, has the suport of such excelent film actors as William H. Toaker, Catherine Calhoun, Clara Whipple, Clifford Gray and Roy Applegate.

RICHMOND—Constance Talmadge will appear here at the Richmond tonight in "Good Night, Paul!" her latest Select Picture, in which she is presented by Lewis J. Selznick. Adapted by Julia Crawford Ivers from the current musical comedy success of the same name, by Roland Oliver and Charles Dickson, and directed by Walter Edwards, "Good Night, Paul!" is a veritable bonanza of laughter, and gives the beautiful young star a most lovable role in the part of Matilda Landers.

SURPRISE—Replete with the swift action and thrills of a story dealing with the cattle rustling days of the West, together with the most beautiful of naural scenic displays offered in the picturesque Wyoming Douglas Fairbanks' latest Artcraft picture at the Surprise tonight, presents the popular exponent of the smile in a role quite different from any of his previous screen efforts. As "Fancy Jim" Sherwood, a supposed "tenderfoot," Douglas cleans up a famous gang of rustlers after many exciting experiences.

Tomorrow—Fresh trout, butter fish, croakers. Price & Cook, City Market.

URGENT APPEAL FOR AID; RED CROSS WORKERS NEEDED

The surgical dressings department of the Red Cross ardently asks for an enthusiastic response from the people of Alexandria to help in completing the assigned number of oakum pads which have been allotted this chapter. Unles the people co-operate with those in charge of this department Alexandria will fall short in its splendid record. Our work has been complimented by the Red Cross authorities of Washington. Surely no one who reads the tremendous casualty lists in our daily papers can fail to recognize the urgent need for our unselfish response to this great work of mercy.

Only eighty of the 340 pads have been made and the allotment must be shipped by August 22.

The rooms are open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings from 10 to 1 o'clock, and Wednesday and Friday nights from 7:30 to 10.

FAVORS HEAVY WAR TAX

McAdoo Would Have a Flat War Profit Tax of Eighty Per Cent. Says it is Integral And Indispensable.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Secretary McAdoo favors a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent. He made the announcement in the following telegram to Chairman Kitchin, of the House Ways and Means Committee:

"I regard the war profits tax as an integral and indispensable part of that program. I am confirmed in my opinion that a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent should be imposed. Of course, ample safeguards should be provided against hardships in extraordinary cases in the application of such a rate. The adoption of an 80 per cent war profits tax should render unnecessary, and I believe undesirable, any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate.

"It is my strong conviction that the taxation of genuine war profits is the only way to reach real war profiteering, and that it is at the same time a thorouhgly justifiable measure upon economic grounds as well as a certain and indispensable producer of a large part of the required revenue.

"The patriotic producers of America should be content if one-fifth of their war profits are secured to them especially when we reflect that the men who are fighting and dying in France to save the liberties of those who stay at home and to make it possible for them to continue in business are limited by act of Congress to $396 per year for their services and have to give their blood in the bargain. Should we be more partial and tender to those who are protected in safety at home than we are to those who make the supreme sacrfices for us on the field of battle?"

NEWSPAPER WORK ESSENTIAL

Draft Officials Express Surprise at Action of Iowa Board.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—Newspaper work never has been included among the non-essential occupations outlined in the "work or fight" order nor has it been the intention of the Provost Marshal General's department that men legimately employed in publishing newspapers should be required to seek other occupations. Officers connected with the administration of the draft law regulations expresses surprise at a ruling of a board at Waterloo, Iowa, that employees of a paper there should seek more productive employment, or be called into the military service. They said the action of the local board probably would be overturned by the district board to which it will be appealed.

Because the Waterloo ruling apparently is so opposed to regulations governing the "work or fight" order, some doubt was expressed as to whether it had been interpreted correctly.

Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 8.—A local draft board yesterday ordered reporters on a daily newspaper here to appear "to show cause why they should not either engage in an essential occupation or be placed in Class 1 in the draft.

The original order included pressmen, linotype operators and advertising solicitors but later was amended to apply only to reporters.

NEW DRIVE IS STARTED

French And American Troops Renew Attack on Big Scale Against Crown Prince's Army.

The allies apparently began a double drive on the Picardy and Aisne-Vesle fronts today.

While French and American troops renewed their attack on a big scale against the crown prince's armies, driving toward the heights between the Vesle and Aisne, British and French suddenly smashed against the tip of the huge Picardy salient, southeast of Amiens.

Progress was reported in both drives. Staff dispatches from the Aisne-Vesle front announced that American and French troops had crossed the Soissons-Rheims highway, north of the Vesle, and were steadily pushing on toward the dominating defense line south of the Aisne. Counter attacks were broken up by allied artillery fire.

This attack apparently centers on the front between Braisne and Fismes, where progress was reported in last night's Paris communique, but is spreading, as the dispatch said that more bridging material was being rushed up and new crossings established.

The extent of the Picardy attack—reported in the French official statement—is not yet known. That it is on a major scale is indicated by the announcement that it is 'developing under favorable conditions."

The British war office report, received shortly after the Paris communique, indicated that the Picardy attack may be between the Somme and Avre rivers—a front of more than ten miles. This report said the attack "is progressing satisfactorily."

LLOYD GEORGE'S WAR SPEECH.

Commons Cheer His Picture of America's Drive For Victory.

London, Aug. 8.—"If America were to call men to the colors in the same proportion that Great Britain has done, it would result in an American army of 15,000,000."

It was Premier Lloyd George who thrilled the house of commons yesterday afternoon with this picture but there were few other "ifs" in his speech, which was a review of the war year, incident to the adournment of Parliament tomorrow until the middle of October.

It was a "win-the-war" speech throughout, with the speaker at his oratorical best, driving home smashing inspiring facts. Enthusiastic was his praise of America's part in the war, of how it has been and will be the decisive victory-bringing factor.

In July alone, he said, 350,000 Americans were brought to Europe, 186,000 of them on British ships.

Straight from the shoulder were his words on peace:

"There can be no negotiations with the German sword clanking on the council table."

Nor was there ever a time since this struggle began, the premier pointed out, when the prospects of taking the edge and the "clank" off the German sword looked brighter.

"It is too early to say the German effort is exhausted," declared the prime minister. "They have still powerful forces in reserve, but it is not too early to say that the chances the enemy had on March 21 will not come again."

And in the same breath he gave the reason, eliciting thunderous cheers:

"America's army soon will be not far short of the German army."

Incidentally, the premier revealed the fact that 150 U-boats have been sunk since the war started, half of them during the last year.

DRAFT MAN TRIES TO DIE.

Camp Lee Soldier, Home on Furlough, Takes Poison.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 8.—Charles Hoy, a member of Company 14, Depot Brigade, at Camp Lee, Tuesday swallowed poison and is in a critical condition at the Pottsville Hospital. Hoy also slashed his wrists, to end his life more quickly.

Hoy, who is home on a furlough, told the State police that he left a note at his home explaining the cause of his acts, but the officers have been unable to find the letter. He has been low spirited, but his act is attributed to despondency over being compelled to leave his wife.

BREAK IN HEAT WAVE

Copious Rains Early Last Night Bring Refreshing Conditions to Sweltering Humanity.

Most people supposed yesterday was the hottest day of the present summer, but, according to the official figures given out by the Weather Bureau, the mercury yesterday was two degrees lower than on Tuesday.

Twelve persons were prostrated and taken to hospitals in various parts of Washington yesterday, but none was overcome in Alexandria, so far as known. At the kiosk on Pennsylvania avenue the highest temperature recorded was 112, while the day before it was 115. The lowest temperature recorded by the Weather Bureau last night was after the downpour of rain, when the mercury dropped to 78 degrees.

A number of men employed at the plant of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation were forced to quit work in the afternoon by reason of the intense heat.

The wind during most of the day was from the north, but it was as if from a sirocco, warm and by no means refreshing. It was, however, ideal weather for growing corn as well as other crops.

Towards the close of the day clouds gathered in the west and north from which lightning flashed and thunder rolled. The wind blew strong from the northwest, bringing much cooler conditions, and shortly after dark copious rains fell. The heavens were kept aglow by lightning until about midnight.

Conditions were more comfortable this morning, although there was some humidity in the atmosphere.

The temperature of the past few days has not been equalled hereabouts since August, 1881, when 104 degrees in the shade was the official maximum recorded.

JOHN SWIFT, FARMER, DIES AT HOME ACROSS RIVER

John Swift, seventy-eight years old, a prominent farmer, who lived at Old Ferry farm, Prince George county, Md., on the opposite side of the river, died yesterday morning at his home at that place.

Mr. Swift practically all of his life conducted a truck farm and for many years brought produce to the city market here. His watermelons and potatoes gained considerable fame in this city for their general excellence.

Mr. Swift in addition to his widow leaves five daughters and two sons.

His funeral took place this afternoon and burial was made at Oxen Hill, Md.

ON BRINK OF FALLS.

Two Men Rescued at Niagara From Watery Grave.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 8.—After being marooned in a sand scow within 1,000 feet of the brink of Niagara Falls for 16 hours, George Harris, of Buffalo, and Gus Lefberg, a Swedish sailor, were rescued by the Youngstown life saving crew yesterday morning.

The scow broke away from a tug late yesterday while being used in dredging operations on a new power channel, and with the two men on board was carried into the upper rapids and directly toward the crest of the Horsehoe Falls.

A shelving rock off the head of Goat Island caught the unwieldly craft and held it, saving the men from quick death.

DEATHS

HUMPHRIES—On August 7, 1918, at 5:15 P. M., at Blue Plains, D. C., LEE C. HUMPHRIES, 57 years old. Surviving him are five daughters and one son. The body was brought to the residence of his son, 320 Commerce Street. Notice of funeral hereafter.

In Memoriam

HOY—In sad but loving remembrance of our dear son, HUBERT R. HOY, who departed this life 10 years ago today, August 8, 1908.

Ten sad years with all their changes
Since death made us strangely part.
But, dear son, all these changes
Cannot take you from our heart.

By His Mother and Father.

Alexandria Gazette
SEMPER PARATUS TYRANNIS
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON Except Sunday.
By The Alexandria Gazette Corporation. 317 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

HOWARD W. SMITH, President and Treasurer
WILLIAM A. SMOOT....Vice President
MICHAEL T. DWYER.....Editor
JAMES F. PEYTON..Business Manager

Entered at the Postoffice at Alexandria, Virginia as second class matter.

SIGHING FOR PEACE.

There is increasing anxiety in Germany over the situation as it has developed in recent months, according to a Berlin dispatch which reads:

"The number of those in Germany who, like Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, former Foreign Secretary, are convinced that force of arms will not put Germany on her feet again and that, after four years, the war should now come to an end, is steadily growing. There is, of course, sufficient justification for a less comfortable feeling now than a few months ago, not only as a result of the retreat from the Marne and the American danger, but also on account of the precarious political and economic situation in Austria. The Russian question, however, is the one which causes the greatest anxiety to all."

Chancellor von Hertling has moderated his peace terms. He announces that Germany is now ready to stop fighting if she is permitted to keep all the territory she held before the war, and Poland and the occupied portions of Russia in addition; if Austria is allowed to remain as she was before the war and to retain the economical and territorial advantages gained by her through the Bucharest peace treaty, and if the Allies pay indemnities to Germany, grant "the freedom of the seas" as interpreted by Germany and renounce all forms of boycott against Germany after the war.

As a contemporary says, these are modest terms, considering the fact that only a few weeks ago the military party of which Von Hertling is the spokesman was demanding permanent retention of Belgium and parts of France and insisting that England must give up Gibraltar and control of the Suez Canal! The success of Foch's counter-offensive has done much. After another reverse or two the new Chancellor who will succeed Von Hertling will propose even more modest terms.

In that event, if Germany is willing to give a guarantee of good faith by evacuating Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland and Russia, the Allied governments may be justified in listening to the proposals.

The war will end by September 30, according to the astronomical deductions of Elmer Keith, the "seer of Cape Cod." Prophet Keith would be drawing little attention were it not that he predicted the recent victory of the Allies on the Piave in Italy.

CITY OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Our first text book is generally "Mother Goose's Melodies," which is followed by Grimm's Fairy Tales, and later by the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment."

An Alexandrian, who lived to be nonagenarian and who had during his long life read nearly everything worth reading, once said the latter volume was the greatest ever written. An officer on a United States man-of-war anchored off Rio de Janeiro read and reread the book so often that on a sultry day his mind became temporarily unbalanced. When some of the crew realized his condition and went to him all he would utter was the following: It's the greatest book ever written!" When asked what book, he asserted with enthusiasm, "The Arabian Nights."

Bagdad was the scene of most of the stories in this collection, and they were told when the city was the capital of the Moslem Empire and the Caliph Haroun Alraschid was Sultan.

Every reader of the book is naturally interested in Bagdad. This old city, inhabited for centuries by a drowsy population, averse to anything modern, is being transformed into a modern city while the present war is raging.

The British official press correspondent with the British army in Mesopotamia sends the following dispatch:

"The Turk has been dissipated on all three fronts during the past year. Meanwhile peace has reigned in the city of Bagdad and the amenities of life have been multiplying for the army and for the civil population.

"Bagdad was dead to all appearances when the British army entered on March 11 last year. Now it is a hustling hive of humanity. Thousands of workmen pass through the streets early and late. The main street is paved and lighted. There is a constant stream of traffic and the sleepiest old women who haunt the streets" have become adapt at dodging the American motorcars which run through the streets.

"A police force and a fire department have been organized. The old-fashioned oil lamps in the streets have been replaced by electric lights. The water supply has been improved and extended. Mosques have been repaired, roads have been paved and schools, including a training school for native teachers, have been opened.

"The streets now are well watered in dry weather and sanitary officials have penertated the most hidden corners of the city. The municipal government has been made self-suporting. Two bridges have been thrown across the Tigris River. These are some of the changes which have come with British occupation, and have come quietly and unnoticed."

"THE STARS AND STRIPES."

A young Alexandrian, now with the United States forces in France, has sent to his home in this city a copy of "The Stars and Stripes," an eight-page paper, abounding in illustrations, which is now being published in France.

The paper is printed in the interest of the great army from the United States which is vieing with the allies in crushing Prussian militarism. It is dated Friday, July 12, 1918. The country at that time was aflame with happy anticipations of the observance of "Bastile Day." The paper in speaking of this great incident preliminary to French freedom says:

"Sunday, July 14, will be France's Fourth of July. And just as France observed our Fourth of July, so will all America celebrate the 14th, Bastile Day. It was on July 14, 1789, that the maddened people of Paris, too long oppressed, trifled with too long, and risen at last in the first fine wrath of the Revolution, advanced upon and carried by storm the formidable and sinister fortress which was known as the Bastille. With its rusty old cannon pointing at the heart of the crowded city, with its unspeakable dungeons, where men could be locked up for ever without trial at the mere pleasure of the king, it had stood in the minds of a bitter and hungry people as a symbol of all the incredible oppression and misrule which now was to reap the whirlwind. That is why they stormed the Bastille. That is why the anniversary of its fall is celebrated as the birthday of French liberty."

ANNIVERSARY OF DISASTER.

Forty-five years ago today, Friday, August 8, 1873, the river steamer Wawasett, which for years ran on the route between Washington, Alexandria and the lower Potomac, was burned to the water's edge when about fifty miles south of this city. The Wawasett was nearing what was then known as Chatterton, opposite Maryland Point, when the fire broke out. The steamer was immediately headed for the flats on the Virginia side, upon which she ran aground wihle the stern was in deep water.

A panic ensued, some passengers jumping into the river from the bow, and others, unable to get forward as the flames cut off the passageway, leaped into the river from the stern, and many were drowned, especially women and children, who were forced to jump overboard to escape being burned to death.

At least one hundred persons lost their lives in this disaster. It was the most horrible accident which ever occurred on the Potomac river.

The Wawasett came to Alexandria during the civil war. She was at first used by the government, but later became an excursion steamer. At the close of hostilities she was placed on the lower river route.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

(Richmond Virginian).

The question is often asked: "When will the war end?" The answer cannot be given in exact designations of time. It may, however, be answered very correctly from another basis.

The German is a coward. He is a good fighter so long as he knows he can defeat his adversary. In point of fighting, this is the true definition of a coward, and applies not only to the German, but to every coward. One of the conspicuous characterics of a coward is to "bull-doze," "browbeat" and crush the weak. From the time Caesar found these people living along the north side of the Rhine, their character has conformed in every exact sense to that of the coward. The historian tells us that the Germans esteemed it a great honor to devastate and depoupulate the surrounding countries, and believed it an argument of valor to expel their weaker neighbors. They have been cowards ever since, for they are cowards by nature.

When will the war end? The allies will never have to defeat completely the German armies. It is necessary only that the German mind become satisfied that victory cannot fall their way. They will fight no more when that is realized. The German military establishment will go to pieces rapidly from the moment they become aware they cannot destroy their opponents. The whole constitution of a coward is constructed upon that scale.

When will the war end? Slowly the truth is invading the lines of the Hun. Slowly, but surely they are beginning to realize that the allied armies are their superiors. The truth will penetrate from now on with continuously accelerated progression. It will not be long before the truth, t' will not be long before the truth, the very truth will be whispered through Berlin, and then it will find its way in the homes of the German people.

When will the war end? The answer is: A coward will not fight his equal, if he knows it. The Germans will receive a few more lessons—then the white rag and "kamarad."

To the People of Alexandria

We are compelled to postpone the opening of our Alexandria Market

This postponement is caused by delay in building materials needed to complete our plant.

We are doing all we can to hurry the work along, and we will shortly announce in the Gazette the date of opening.

In the meantime we ask your indulgence, assuring you of our sincere regret of this delay.

OLD DUTCH MARKET

NOTICE

You are Cordially Invited to Purchase Your Allotment of

War Savings Stamps

at the

Citizens National Bank

Corner King and St. Asaph Streets

TWENTY-SEVEN STUDENTS FROM SIX STATES ATTEND HOME SERVICE IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va., Aug. 8. — Twenty-seven students from six states attended the Home Service Institute given by the School of Social work and Public Health in Richmond for the Department of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, which closed last week. Most of the ladies attending this unusual type of training school were volunteers who came to Richmond to study for six weeks in order that they might return to their home communities to devote their time to social service with the families of soldiers and sailors. Many of them paid their own expenses, though they will work without remuneration. They came not only from such cities as Lynchburg, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, Va., and Wheeling and Charleston, W. V., and such towns as Winchester, Va., Fairmont, W. Va., and Cumberland, Md., but from such rural counties as Accomac, Dinwiddie, Giles and Botetourt counties, Va., and Charles county, Md. Probably never before has there been so much interest in social service in the cities and rural counties of the South as there is now in the relief and care of the families of soldiers and sailors.

The institute began on June 24 and lasted six weeks. Lectures were given by the leading social workers and public health officials of the state as well as by officials from the Potomac Division of the Red Cross. Dr. L. M. Bristol, of the University of West Virginia, also delivered a series of lectures during the first three weeks. The students were given practical experience with the Home Service Sections of Richmond and Petersburg.

This course was intended largely for the training of volunteers who return to their home communities to give part-time service without remuneration. The pressing need now is for workers who can give all their time on salary and who can go wherever they are sent. The School of Social Work and Public Health, beginning October 1 will give another course in Richmond preparing workers for positions of this type. Besides Red Cross Home Service training will be given in other forms of war-time social service such as protective work for girls, welfare work in munition plants, probation officers, recreation, travelers' aid, charity organization, religious social service, etc. Social work is now a recognized profession with definite salaries of from $75 to $100 per month to begin with. Dr. H. H. Hibbs, jr., director of the School of Social Work and Public Health, states that he is repeatedly called on to fill positions of the kind described above, but they have found it impossible to find sufficient workers with the training and experience necessary. By means of these courses it is hoped to meet this need.

Fruits For Children

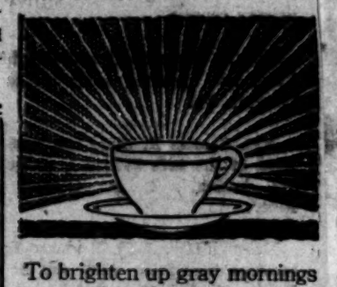
Fruits should be served in some form to children at least once a day. Fruit juices and the pulp of cooked fruit, baked apples and pears, and stewed prunes are safest. Whether the skins should be given depends partly on the age and health of the child and partly on the way the fruit is prepared. If the skins are very tender, they are not likely to cause trouble, except with very young children. When aples and pears are baked the skins can be made tender by frequent basting.

First details of American military aid to be sent to Siberia for the protection of the rear of the Czecho-Slovak forces in their movement westward against Germans, Austrians and hostile factions were made public yesterday with the announcement by Gen. March, chief of staff, that Major General William S. Graves will command the American forces, the nucleus of which will be two regiments of regulars from the Philippines.

"The Store of Greater Service"
LANSBURGH & BRO
Washington, D. C.

Children's Wear
Specially Priced

Children's Body Waists, made of good quality material. Sizes 2 to 2 years. At 29c.
Children's Knickerbocker Drawers, made of good quality cambric, embroidery trimmed. Sizes 2 to 10 years. At 50c, 59c, 69c
Infants' Long and Short Slips, made of good quality nainsook with neck and sleeves trimmed with lace or embroidery edges. Sizes up to 2 years. At 69c.
Children's Dresses, made of white madras, in short waist line models, with full skirts and pockets. Sizes 2 to 6 years. At $1.00.
Children's Middy Blouses, of fine quality Lonsdale jean, with navy blue flannel collars. Sizes 8 to 20. Special at $2.25.
Childrens' Middy Skirts, of Lonsdale jean; full pleated with waist. Sizes 6 to 12 years at $1.50. Size 14, with or without waist, at $1.95.
Children's Bloomers, of good quality black sateen, full cut. Sizes 4 to 10 years at $1.00. Sizes 12 to 16 years at $1.25.
Women's and Misses' Smocks, of white voile or white Lonsdale jean, with colored smocking. Some have fancy collars. Special at $1.95.
Third Floor—Lansburg & Bro.



To brighten up gray mornings a cup of good coffee is a great gloom chaser. To be sure of a good cup buy

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

At grocers, in sealed tins.

Whole, ground (steel cut), pulverized.

CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO.
Nashville, Houston, Jacksonville, Richmond

What Is Chiropractic?
(Ki-ro-prak-tik)

Not Medicine; nor surgery.

It deals directly with the cause of ill health.

If you are sick and have tried everything else without satisfactory results, don't be discouraged, try CHIROPRACTIC Spinal Adjustments and get well.

Investigation costs nothing, and may mean health to you.

Dr. Beuchler,
Chiropractor

724 King st. Alexandria, Va.
Mon., Wed., Fri., Hours 1 to 4 p. m.

NOTICE

We are pleased to announce that we are now located at 110 South Pitt Street, where we will give all orders prompt attention.

JOS. M. ARMSTRONG,

JUST RECEIVED

DOG MUZZLES

that comply with the law

324 King St. F. G. AYERS 324 King St.

For Rent—From September 1, 1104 King street, eleven rooms and bath, electric lights.

For Sale—512 Duke street, 711, 713 Wolfe street; 714 Duke street; 112 S. Columbus street; 209 and 211 North Patrick streee.

Also a large list of other desirable city, suburban and country properties.

M. L. HORNER

612 King Street. Phone 269

Announcement

Owing to labor conditions it has become necessary during the extreme hot weather we are now experiencing to appeal to those who have conveyances to assist us by purchasing ICE at our plant, thereby releasing to those who have no means to convey ICE, or are unable to do so, such equipment as we are able to operate with our limited labor supply.

There is no shortage of ICE in Alexandria, as we have an abundant supply, but our service is below the standard owing to labor conditions, and we earnestly request the co-operation of the Public that as little inconvenience as possible may be felt by the citizens of Alexandria in general.

We also appeal for firemen, ice pullers and helpers for the operation of our plants, all of which are on the eight-hour basis and good wages paid.

MUTUAL ICE COMPANY

H. Kann Sons Co.

"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

Remnant Lengths of Voiles Percales and Ginghams

Choice of the Lot, at 25c

And many of these voiles are odd lengths from higher priced lines, selling at 38c and 50c a yard.

Percales and ginghams, which will be wanted for the children's fall school and home dresses, as well as for their mothers' house dresses, bungalow aprons, etc., are here in splendid qualities and good useful lengths, in almost any desired colorings—plaids, checks, stripes and in the percales are stripes, checks and figured effects. Light and dark colorings.

Kann's—Street Floor.

Better Cooking by Electricity

Women have long known that electric cooking is cleaner, that it banishes all the dust and ashes of coal and wood and soot and fumes of gas. They have known that it makes the kitchen cooler; the air purer; that is the most convenient way to cook. Now they have the word of the women who stand for the most scientific cooking methods known, that electric cooking produces better results than any other means.

Let us demonstrate the various sizes of ranges and refer you to the satisfied electric range users.

Alexandria County Lighting Company

524 King Street Phone 193

OUR FINAL FIGURES Show that approximately

1,000 Subscribers

Purchased through this bank
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN BONDS
Amounting to $191,400-00

We desire to express our appreciation and thanks for this liberal patriotic response to our Country's call.

The Citizens National Bank

Corner King and St. Asaph Streets.

The Alexandria National Bank

Deal with the tall Bank on the corner of King and Royal Streets.

All transactions from the smallest to the greatest receive careful personal attention.

Home people and strangers welcome.

3 PER CENT PAID ON SAVINGS.

For Sale

Immediate possession, two story brick, slate roof dwelling, eight rooms and bath, furnance heat, detached, bright and cheerful. Large yard in rear, side entrance, centrally located, 1-2 square from King street.

Graham & Ogden

530 King street. Alexandria, Va.

FOR THE MAN OF TASTE

and judgement our scarf pins, cuff links, watches and fobs will prove unusually desirable. They are the high class jewelry that appeals to good taste and have a solid substaniality that bespeaks value. We shall be proud to have you see the collection.

Saunders & Son

629 King Street.

AUCTION SALES.

By Samuel H. Lunt, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—Sale of three desirable houses and lots, Alexandria, Va.

By virtue of and pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust dated April 10, 1916, executed by William Kyer and Louisa Kyer, his wife, to Robinson Moncure, as trustee, and of record in Deed Book No. 65, page 239 of the land records of Alexandria City, Va., at the written request and direction of the party thereby secured, by the said deed of trust, in front of the Royal street entrance to the market house, in Alexandria City, Va., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918, at 12 o'clock M., those three parcels of ground with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, located on the East side of Pitt street between Pendleton and Oronoco streets, with improvements and appurtenances, in Alexandria City, Va., and bounded as follows, to-wit:

First—Begining at a point on the East side of Pitt street 110 feet North of Oronoko street and at the North line of an alley 16 feet wide, and running thence North on Pitt street 16 feet 9 inches, and running back Eastward the same width and along said alley 110 feet to another alley 35 feet wide, with right of way over said alleys, and being acquired by said William Kyer from the Fogust heirs by deed recorded in Liber 60, page 95;

Second—Begining at the northwest corner of the aforementioned lot and running thence North on Pitt street to a point which is the southwest corner of Charles Gaskins' lot, being 16 feet in front and running back the same width 110 feet to said 35-foot alley, with right of way thereover and being acquired from Jones and Harrison by deed recorded in Liber 45, page 105;

Third—Beginning at a point on the East side of Pitt street 160 feet North of Oronoco street, and running thence North on Pitt street 16 feet 8 inches, and running back the same width 110 feet to said alley with right of way thereover, and being acquired also from Jones and Harrison by deed recorded in Liber 24, page 38, all said records referring to Alexandria City Land Records.

The said land is improved by three nice houses.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

Robinson Moncure,
186-e.o.d. Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Pursuant to the terms of a certain decree entered in the Circuit Court of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, on the 18th day of July, 1918, in the Chancery Cause of Alexandria National Bank, etc., vs. J. Reece Caton et als., the undersigned Special Commissioners appointed by said decree will offer for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1918, at 3 p. m., in front of the premises the undivided one-fourth (1-4) interest of Geo. T. Caton in and to all of that certain lot of ground and improvements thereon situated in the said city of Alexandria, Virginia, beginning on the south side of Cameron street, 60 feet east of Fayette street and running thence east on Cameron street 25 feet and thence south between parallel lines 100 feet to an alley, and being known as 1116 Cameron street. This property is improved by a seven room frame dwelling in good condition, and is well located.

Terms of sale: Cash. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

C. E. Nicol, A. B. Nicol, Special Commissioners.

I certify that the bond required in this case has been duly executed by C. E. Nicol, active commissioner, with sufficient surety.

Teste:
183-t f. Nevell S. Greenaway, Clerk.

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree entered in the Corporation Court on the 10th day of July, 1918, in the partition suit therein pending wherein Marion B. Leary et vir, are complainants, and Mary Kirkpatrick and others are defendants, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, in the city of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, in front of the Courthouse, on Wednesday, August 7, 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m. all that lot of ground improved by a brick store and warehouse, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING on the north side of King rstreet at the east line of a lot formerly conveyed by Allison and wife to Patton and Finely, supposed to be 60 feet east of Water street (now Lee street) and running thence east on King street 30 feet, more or less, thence north parallel with Water street (now Lee street) 81 feet to an alley 30 feet wide; thence west on said alley parallel to King street 30 feet more or less, thence south parallel with a water street (now Lee street) in a straight line to the beginning.

Terms of sale one-fourth cash and balance in six, twelve and eighteen months or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

Conveyancing at the cost of purchaser.

J. K. M. Norton,
Commissioner of Sale.

I hereby certify that J. K. M. Norton, commissioner of sale has given the bond for surety as required by decree appointing him commissioner of sale at the July term, 1918.

Nevel S. Greenaway, Clerk.
176-tf By Cora Duffey, D. C.

BASEBALL TRANSFERRED TO "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

New York, Aug. 8.—Organized baseball is not killed, it merely is transferred to "somewhere in France" for the duration of the war.

Such is the expressed opinion of John Thomas Powers, organizer and first president of the late Federal League, who is going to France with the well-detailed intention of gridironing that fair land with baseball leagues of gradually increasing importance, from the sandlot teams which practice in No Man's Land up to the real big league champions which will settle the supremacy on diamonds in the south of France next winter.

The next world championship baseball series will be decided "somewhere in France," says John Thomas Powers, and while he does not go so far as to predict the exact leagues which will clash in this classic so far from its native heath, he concedes it may lie between the Y. M. C. A. League leader and the K. of C. League topliner. Inasmuch as he has a long record of organizing basebal leagues, from interchurch up to nation-wide organizations, Mr. Powers' prediction is well worth considering, particularly as he adds convincing facts.

Mr. Powers is going to France as a Y. M. C. A. physical director, with special attention to the organizing of baseball "over there." In addition to organizing the Federal League, of which he was president in 1913, he organized the Wisconsin-Illinois League, the Nevada State League, the Colorado-Utah League, and forty local leagues in Chicago.

TRAIN HITS OIL TANK.

Gasoline Fumes Catch Fire And Enter Windows of Passenger Cars, Caus- Causing a Panic.

Swedsboro, N. J., Aug. 8.—A big motor truck of the Standard Oil Company, driven by Edward Trainer, aged 28 years, of Salem, was struck by the train leaving Salem at 7:30 Tuesday morning, just north of Ivyside station, killing the dirver, severely injuring several passengers and shaking up others on the train, setting fire to two coaches and badly burning Engineer Patrick Sullivan and Firemen Ervin Pancoast, both of Salem. It was the worst accident seen on the road in many years. Trainer was married and leaves a widow and a 10-weeks-old child.

Mrs. George Peachey, 50 years old, of Salem, with a fractured skull; Miss Edna Sparks, 38 years old, of Woodstown, with a fractured left shoulder and body bruises, and Brakeman W. H. Stock, 30 years old, of Woodstown, who suffered body lacerations and burns, were taken to Cooper Hospital, Camden, with Engineer Sullivan, whose arms were both scalded and burned by flames, and Fireman Pancoast. Several passengers with slight injuries are turned to their homes, while Joel Borton, William Clawson and Miss Pettit, of Woodstown, who were slightly injured, continued their journey to Philadelphia.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

G. M. Smith Murders Mrs. M. Pilcher in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Margaret Pilcher, of Washington, was shot and killed in Philadelphia about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by George H. Smith, alias Scott, a powder worker, at Pennsgrove, N. J. Mrs. Pilcher was on a visit to her mother. At the coroner's inquest yesterday it was learned that Mrs. Pilcher, whose husband was formerly secretary to a United States Senator and is now in France, had sued for a divorce and was awaiting the decree, expecting to marry another man.

Smith met Mrs. Pilcher at her mother's house, and offered marriage, which was refused. He went to the house in Philadelphia Tuesday night and told Mrs. Pilcher that if she did not marry him he would kill her. Mrs. Pilcher became alarmed, packed her things and started to the station to come to Washington. Smith waylaid her on the way and fired three shots, one of which was fatal. He then shot himself.

A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION

By Emerson Hough
of The Vigilantes

He lay silent in his white bandages. It was his first return to consciousness. He thought he was in another world.

Presently he heard a gentle sighing—the sighing of many men repressing their pain for the sake of others. Elsewise the place was silent, save that from some distant place came music, soft and gentle. Again the thought came to him that it was another world—that world of which one never spoke in the trenches. He was sure of this, since now he saw approaching him a creature in white.

She came and stood by his bed, passed a hand across his forehead, looked down at him with gentle eyes.

"Well, Marbon of the Legion," said she, "it comes on, eh?"

He smiled suddenly, his even white teeth showing between his bearded lips.

"So then," said he, "you are not an angel!"

"Oh, no, Marbon. I am but the nurse." She touched the badge of the Red Cross on her cap.

"What is it—your organization?" he asked. "In the Legion we do not know of it. Who brought me in? Did I cry out?"

"The bearers brought you. You did not cry out. You were close to the wire of the objective. Ah, the Legion! Always it is the Legion which must do the impossible."

"We did it, then?"

"Yes. It was glorious. But there is no Legion now!"

She wiped away the tears that gathered in his eyes—the first his eyes had known within his memory.

"I am of the Legion!" he murmured.

"Why did you join, Marbon?" she asked of him.

"To fight," he said simply.

"And to forget?"

"Why, yes. That is best attained in fighting, you see."

"And you came to France—for some one's sake?"

"We do not speak of such things in the Legion," he said simply. "But what matter? I am broken and done. It is our creed to leave such where they fall. Who, then, are you, to violate our creed—you with your uniform of white and its insignia of red?"

"It is the white of a clean faith, Marbon of the Legion. It is the red of hearts bleeding in sympathy with other hearts on all the fields of all the world. That is our creed."

"It is folly," said he gruffly, trying to turn beneath the white counterpane. "When a man falls he is done if he cannot rise of himself. In the Legion one kills a man sometimes in mercy. I have done as much—many times. I lacked that—this time."

"We do not kill the wounded, Marbon. We save them. Could you not devote yourself to my creed? You see——"

"I see that you are brave as any of us. But what you ask is the impossible."

"It was the impossible that always was asked of the Legion, Marbon. It is the impossible that always is asked of us as well. But in the one case and the other the impossible has been done, and will be done. So now I will take you and make you a man again. You shall live. You shall work to ease sorrow, not to create it; to build up the world, not to destroy it. I say nothing against your Legion, for men like you must go out to fight that which is wrong. I say only that a man goes from one regiment to another that one regiment may serve as well as another—that our Legion may have its place as well as yours. Is it not true, Marbon?"

"You are brave," said he simply. He still sought to nod, his lips tight.

"Then you, too, Marbon, consecrating yourself to this, our Legion, must be brave again. You must live. You must hope. I promise you—you shall yet forget."

"It is a new Legion!" he exclaimed. "It does the impossible. A good creed! Well, then, vive——"

Suddenly he drew out his arm from beneath the covering to wave his hand. But his hand was gone!

Gently she pushed his arm down as he gazed at it wonderingly.

"Patience, my friend!" said she "Patience and courage! In our Legion we also do the impossible—for the sake of love and hope."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, in order to maintain their prestige and stimulate the depressed morale at home, well-informed observers in Paris insist, intend to strike a blow against the British front in conjunction with the German fleet. An order issued by the new chief of the German admiralty staff, Admiral Scheer, is said to express the wish of the fleet to attack the British naval forces.

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M., CLOSES 5:30 P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS

SWAN BROS

August Clearance Sale Now In Progress

We Mention Only a Few of the Many Good Bargains to Be Found Here During the August Clearance Sale

Six women's $25 long coats, Now $14.98
One woman's $35 Navy silk taffeta coat, now $19.50
Three women's $29.50 tailored suits, now $17.50
Five women's $19.50 silk dresses, now $11.50
Five dozen children's $1.50 gingham dresses, now 98c
Six dozen women's 50c fancy hose, pair 39c
Three dozen women's 50c brassieres, now 35c
Women's $1 middy blouses, now 69c
Women's $2.50 and $3.50 fancy parasols, now $1.49
Women's $4.98 fancy parasols, now $2.98
Men's $1.50 and $2.00 athletic union suits, now 98c
Men's $1.25 and $1.50 fancy shirts, now 98c
Men's $1.00 summer underwear, now 69c
Boys' 50c undershirts and drawers, each 25c

FOR SALE

KING STREET PROPERTY, 30 FOOT FRONTAGE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND COLUMBUS STREETS.

Alexander Suter, Inc.,

OFFICES— 529 King Street Phone 806
309 Cameron Street, Phone 495.

The First National Bank

OF ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER ALL

Liberty Bonds

PURCHASED THROUGH THIS BANK

and

Paid for in full

BURKE & HERBERT, Bankers

Established 1852

High Grade Investment Bonds 1st Mortgages on Real Estate

Deposits Received Subject to Check 3 Per cent. paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent. Letters of Credit and Travelers Express Cheques.

PROTOX
Pure Ground Meat Scraps For Poultry
Telephone or Write Us For Descriptive Book.
ALEXANDRIA FERTILIZER & CHEMICAL CO.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP.

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by Leadbeater Drug Corporation.

COMMERCIAL AND FANCY
STATIONERY
Office Supplies
S. F. DYSON & BRO.
Booksellers and Stationers.
420 King Street.

Buy Now War Savings Stamps

Space contributed to the winning of the war.

BANNER STEAM LAUNDRY

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"We Can't Have Everything"
An ARTCRAFT Picture
SATURDAY AT THE RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9

Dorothy Dalton

in

"TYRANT FEAR"

A Story of the Canadian Northwest

Ford Sterling in "Snow Cure"

Nothing But Fun

RICHMOND THEATER TONIGHT

Constance Talmadge

in

"GOOD NIGHT, PAUL"

Five reels of wholesome comedy

Funnier than "Up The Road With Sallie"; More Dramatic than "Scandal"; the Comedy-Drama of the Year!

SURPRISE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9

Margery Wilson and Jack Livingston

in

"The Hard Rock Breed"

—SURPRISE TONIGHT—

Douglas Fairbanks

in

"The Man From Painted Post"

Also Two-Reel Judge Brown Story

WANTED.

WANTED—

Young lady as Typist and Clerk; Permanent position, pleasant surroundings. Address Box 50, The Gazette. 187-2t

WANTED—Good kitchen man, $12 a week; also short-order cook; pay $18 to $20 per week to good man. Apply Monticello Cafe. 187-tf

WANTED—To buy good horse, 800 Fairfax street. V. N. 186-2t

GET YOUR PEARS fresh from the garden. 800 Fairfax street. 186-2t

WANTED—One work horse, 1400 to 1600 pounds; one 1-horse lumber wagon without bed; one single set of harness, new or second-hand condition. Advise where same may be inspected. Communicate with R. L. Lake, manager of Purchases and Traffic, Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, Alexandria, Va. 186-2t

WANTED—Boy, 14 or over, with wheel. Apply 311 King street. 185-tf.

WANTED—Men in car shops; good wages; steady work. Apply Mr. Shum, W. Va., Ry Co., Four-Mile Run, Va. 183-12t

WANTED—Check Clerk at Potomac Transfer, Potomac yards, Alexandria county, Va.; good salaries. Apply to agent. 181-12t

WANTED—Waitresses, white; $12 a week to those experienced. Apply Monticello Cafe. 185-tf

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR SALE—One Ford Delivery Truck, in good condition; also pair of young, heavy mules. Address E. M. West, R. F. D., No. 4, Alexandria, Va. 187-4t

FOR SALE—Furniture for three rooms. Apply 503 Queen street. 187-1t

FOR SALE—One Cadillac Touring car; 1 Alco 7-passenger touring car; 1 Buick-Smith Form Truck; 2 Ford Touring Cars; 1 Ford Truck. Apply 111 North Pitt street. 187-3t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms. Apply 512 North Washington st. 187-2t

FOR SALE—A six-room brick house, double porch, front and back. All city conveniences. Partly furnished with new furniture and enough coal for winter; in good neighborhood. Call at 1407 King street. 182-6t.

FOR SALE—Five houses for sale in Del Ray. All modern improvements. Cash or terms. Apply to John Gary, owner, Mount Vernon Avenue, Del Ray. 185-6t.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, suitable for one or two couples. Enquire at 214 North Columbus St., or call Alexandria 750 for particulars. 185-3t.

LOST—Between postoffice and Elliott's store on Wednesday, about noon, Eight War Savings Stamps and Six Thrift Stamps. Return to Mrs. J. A. Marsteller, Mt. Ida, Va. 186-3t

LOST—On Saturday, July 27, between the Surprise Theater and South Royal street, a gentleman's scarf pin, setting, cluster of pearls with emerald center. Liberal reward if returned to Gazette Office. 185-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McLachlen Banking Corporation for the election of directors, the amendment of its by-laws and other business, will be held at No. 107 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va., on August 12, 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. M. McLachlen, President
E. H. McLachlen, Acting Sec.
159-20t.

Japanese Freighter Sunk.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 8.—An American schooner has arrived here with 85 members of the crew of a Japanese freight steamship which had been torpedoed off the Nova Scotia coast.

The vessel was the Tokuyama Maru, 7,029 tons gross. She was sunk without warning about 200 miles off shore on August 1, according to the crew.

The Tokuyama Maru, a freighter, which was owned by the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was on a voyage from England to an American port.

The submarine fired five torpedoes before the freighter went down, members of the crew said.

MUST PROTECT BABIES

High Infant Mortality Rate Due to Ignorance and Neglect for Which There is No Excuse.

Washington, Aug. 8. — The inadequacy of the protection afforded babies and the imperative need for more effective means of preventing the deaths of little children in one of the towns where conditions have been greatly changed by the growth of war industries are revealed in a report on Waterbury, Conn., made public today by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Even before the war insanitary housing conditions, imperfect civic provision for educating mothers in the care of their children, indifference to the need of giving the many foreign born mothers the advice and help they need to make them assimilate American ways and customs have militated to keep up the infant death rate which averaged for the years 1910-1915 146.5 per thousand or about one death in every seven live births, which is nearly half again the rate for the U. S. Registration Area.

But the rate was not uniformly high for all groups in the city. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven babies born between June 1, 1913, and May 31, 1914, were included in the study. In each case a personal visit to the home was made, and the mother, or if she were not living, the person who had the child in charge was interviewed. Rich and poor, native and foreign born were alike included and every one of them willingly gave the information desired. Two hundred and sixty-three of the babies had died before they were a year old. But of the babies of fathers who earned less than $450 a year about one in six died during its first year, whereas when the father's yearly income was as much as $1,250 the death rate was greatly reduced, and about one baby in every fifteen died. And a fifth of the births in Waterbury were in families where the father earned less than $450 a year. By far the largest number of fathers in this lowest income group were employed in the factories. Waterbury is the largest brass and copper manufacturing city in the United States. The foreign born men were much more poorly paid than the natives. About a third of the foreign born fathers earned less than $450 a year, whereas of the natives only about a twentieth belonged to this low paid group. Few foreign born fathers were earning as much as $1,050.

But low income is not the only influence working for a high infant mortality rate among the children of foreign born parents. The infant mortality rate among the Lithuanians as a whole, who form an important part of Waterbury's population, is far higher even than that for the lowest income group to which many of them belong. Of the babies born to Lithuanian mothers more than one in five died before it was a year old. The babies of Irish mothers died at a slightly lower rate. As a whole the babies of foreign born mothers died at a rate more than a third higher than that of the babies of native mothers.

The report points out several reasons for this higher rate among the children of the foreign born. The foreign born mother has to contend against more dangers to her child's health than those which usually threaten children of fathers whose earnings are low. The isolation of the Lithuanian group especialy tends to keep the families from growing accustomed to their surroundings in this new country. Many of them have come from the free outdoor life of the farm to wrestle with crowded tenement conditions. The Lithuanians show the largest per cent of babies fed artificially; they show also the largest per cent of infant deaths caused by improper feeding, the neglect that comes with ignorance of modern hygiene, poor housing, combined, it may be, with summer heat against which other conditions have left the babies unprotected.

As a whole Waterbury shows an infant death rate from preventable digestive diseases considerably higher than that for the registration area. The fact that modern hygiene knows how to prevent certain digestive diseases of babies is used as an argument for extending work that will give every mother the knowledge without which she cannot protect the lives of her babies.

Waterbury has not ignored the need for such civic work. It has a visiting nurses' association, and since the survey was made by the Children's Bureau the association has extended its work. Few of the Lithuanians, however, who appear to be most in need of wise direction and advice in adapting their mode of living to the conditions in their adopted land have availed themselves of the organization's services.

The housing conitions in Waterbury were seriously congested even before the influx of war-workers. Disrepair of buildings, inadequate and faulty plumbing, infrequent and irregular garbage collection, a milk or food supply that is insufficient or impure must, the report states, be controlled by the city if its citizens are to be guarded from disease. Yet in 1914 Waterbury appropriated only about a third of the recognized minimum for the work of its health department and in 1917 it appropriated even less per capita, in spite of its growing population. Even the greatly increased wages do not enable Waterbury's population to purchase healthful living conditions, without which the health of the community and the lives of the babies in it cannot be conserved.

FIGHT WITH U-BOAT.

Tanker Jennings Fought Three Hours Before Surrender.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 8.—Fifty-two of the fifty-four men composing the crew of the tank steamer O. B. Jennings, sunk off the Virginia coast by a German submarine Sunday morning, have been landed here. Most of them lost the greater part of their clothing and several had on only their trousers and undershirt when they landed.

The commander of the German submarine took Second Mate Delden a prisoner when he was unable to secure the captain.

The submarine attacked the Jennings at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The tanker was armed only with a four-inch gun, but despite this handicap fought the submarine for more than three hours. The Uboat, after learning the limited armament on the tank steamer, literally peppered the helpless ship with shell from two six-inch guns.

"We were helpless under this terrific shell fire," said Capt. Nordstrom, who commanded the Jennings. "We gave the submarine a severe fight and if we had had larger guns we would have either sunk the enemy vessel or got away safely.

Other members of the Jennings' crew said they kept on the deck of the ship during the fight, when they realized how helpless they were with a four-inch gun and what they could have accomplished with a larger weapon.

They said they made it so hot for the submarine during the first hour of fighting that they thought they had sunk the enemy craft. It submerged and did not appear again for half an hour. The men on the Jennings had assumed that they had disabled the U-boat.

When the submarine re-appeared it was nearer the Jennings and was steaming towards the tanker. The U-boat kept up a continuous fire and shells burst all over the Jennings. The second steward on the Jennings, while carrying ammunition to the gun crew on his ship, was struck by shell fragments from the submarine and killed. Pieces of shrapnel pierced his abdomen and head. The killing of the steward probably saved the life of Capt. Nordstrom.

When the crew of the Jennings took to the boats, the commander of the submarine commanded the men to come alongside his boat. Then he demanded that the captain be turned over to them. Capt. Nordstrom was wearing the uniform of a sailor, and could not be recognized as the commander of the vessel.

Then the second mate and members of the Jennings crew reported to the German officer that the captain had been killed. They exhibited his hat and pointed to the spot where the body of the steward had gone down with the ship. The German commander said he had seen them lower the body.

The commander of the U-boat was civil enough, according to the members of the Jennings' crew, but his first lieutenant, they said, was brutal and uncivil. After the captain of the U-boat had ended his conversation with the men in the life boats, the lieutenant kicked at one man and yelled to all "To push off before we shoot your heads off."

APPLES BAKE ON TREES.

Heat Overcomes 84 at Hopewell, and Many Elsewhere.

Hopewell, Va., Aug. 8.—Eighty-four workers at the Dupont plant were overcome by heat in the last 24 hours. Scores of soldiers at Camp Lee were prostrated.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 8.—Fifteen heat prostrations have been reported here since Tuesday. There has been no abatement in the heat, the temperature registering 104 degrees at 1:30 p. m.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 8.—All heat records in the history of Norfolk were broken yesterday afternoon when the thermometer soared to 103. This high mark was reached after four sizzling hours of suffering, during which the temperature continued to rise.

Heat is explained as the cause of the partial suspension of street-car traffic yesterday and service will only be resumed for an hour and a half this evening. Scarcity of ice is causing intense suffering in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk. Soda fountains have been forced to close and tons of food is spoiling in the markets and stores.

There have been scores of prostrations among the thousands of workmen employed on government projects in the vicinity.

Winchester, Va., Aug. 8.—Apples cooking on the trees in the great orchard region of northern Virginia is one of the freaks of nature being caused by the hot spell. State Fuel Administrator Byrd is displaying fruit from his orchard, where the thermometer registered 120 degrees in the sun, which has been thoroughly sizzled, if it actually has not been baked. Other growing crops are withering.

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TRYING EXPERIENCES

OF "Y" SECRETARIES ON FRONT.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Trying to carry off a piano on which the Huns were playing with a machine gun at the time was the unusual night's experience of two Y. M. C. A. secretaries and three Anzacs orderlies on the Australian sector, as reported here recently. Music had such charms for this quintette that after finding the pondorous piano too heavy to carry through the ruins of the "Y" hut, the five adventurers tried to remove a smaller upright, only to have it stick in the doorway. Without waiting for the exit to be widened by the shells which were coming over, the soldiers and Red Triangle men fled with a moving picture machine, just as the Boche began putting down explosives in all seriousness.

A. J. Gould, a "Y" secretary with the Anzacs, who tells the story, says that when the Hun advance forced a retirement, the hut was burned. The Germans quickly were pushed back to the outskirts of town. Believing the pianos and another moving picture machine intact, Gould, with another secretary and an orderly, cycled by a back road into town under cover of night to investigate. The Germans put over a shell on speculation which burst above a house in which they took shelter. On reaching the ruined "Y" hut, they found the pianos and movie appartus in useable condition.

WANTS TO FIGHT.

Hazleton, Pa., Man, Forced Into Austrian Army, Has Caused for Hate.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 8.—Ample cause for eagerness to fight against the Teutons is possessed by John Gabes, aged 26, who went to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, yesterday.

Gabes, while visiting his grandfather in the Trentino, in 1914, was seized and put into the Austrian army. He served 22 months before he had a chance to desert across No Man's Land to the Russians, who took him as a prisoner of war and immured him in the salt mines, where he worked until the Bolsheviki released him. Gabes then made his way across Siberia to Japan and took ship to the United States. He was hailed as one back from the dead when he reached Hazleton, where he registered for the draft and asked for an early call to service in the American army, which he received.

Your Winter's Coal Supply

On account of rulings of the U. S. Fuel Administration, it seems doubtful if Virginia will receive sufficient anthracite coal to supply the demands. If present rulings are maintained, this shortage will be very great in Alexandria and we earnestly advise our customers to put in a reasonable amount of bituminous coal as a safeguard against a coal shortage next winter.

We are now securing some very fine bituminous coal which we believe will work in all characters of coal burners but the latrobe stoves.

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RAILROADS.

Washington Southern Ry.

Schedule In Effect June 10, 1918.

For Washington and points north daily 8:08, 9:53, 10:03 a. m., 12:13, 12:28; 1:18, 2:58, 3:18, 10:13, 11:33 p. m.

Week days only, 6:20 p. m. Saturdays only 5:05 p. m., and Sundays only 8:18 p. m.

For Fredericksburg, Richmond and points south at 3:35, 7:55 (local) and 9:47, a. m.; 2:27, 2:47, 5:17 (local) 6:17, 8:17, 9:17 p. m. daily.

Accommodation for Quantico at 10:50 a. m daily and 2:53 p. m. Saturdays. Night train leaves 11:48 p. m. daily for Fredericksburg and intermediate stations.

NOTE—Times of arrival and departure and connections not guaranteed.

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Leave Alexandria for Washington.

A. M.—*5.00, †5.40, †6.00, *6.10, *6.20, *6.30, 6.40, *6.55, 7.00, *7.10, 7.20, *7.30, *7.35, 7.40, *7.45, *7.50, *7.55, 8.00, *8.05, *8.10, 8.20, *8.30, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00 11.20, 11.40.

P. M.—12.00, 12.20, 12.40, 1.00, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00 11.20, 11.40. A. M.—12.00.

*Except Sundays and Holidays.
†Except Sundays.

Leave Alexandria For Mt. Vernon

A. M.—†5.35, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.55, 10.35, 11.35.

P. M.—12.35, 1.35, 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.55.

†Except Sundays.

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